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HIS ANNUAL STATEMENT

Secretary Noble's Report to the President of the United States.

IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS

Public Lands Disposed of During the Year—Bitter Root Valley Reserve—Timber on the Public Domain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The annual report of the secretary of the interior will be given to the public to-morrow. It is a voluminous document and treats at length upon the various matters which have received the attention of the department.

Regarding the irrigation of arid lands of the West, the report says: "It appears by a table published in the secretary's report for 1890 that, not including Alaska or the Cherokee outlet or other Indian lands and certain other small exceptions, the vacant lands of the United States amounted to 586,216,816 acres. The amount remaining on June 30, 1891, with some exceptions, was 579,664,683 acres, of which 294,027,773 are yet unsurveyed. It is estimated that at least 300,000,000 acres of these vacant lands are useless for agriculture, but that 120,000,000 that are now desert may be reclaimed by irrigation, so as to produce the cereals, fruits and garden products possible in the climate where the lands are located.

Under the act of March 3, 1891, there have been already filed maps of location for 61 reservoirs and 46 canals, the canals and ditches being 631.45 miles in length.

Under the desert land law of 1877 reclamation has been made and final proof produced in 5,366 sections, with area of 1,717,120 acres.

It is perceived from these facts that congress has so far acted that private corporations and associations are now substantially given the field of the water supply for that vast domain that may be reclaimed by irrigation, and that this field is being rapidly seized upon. The United States by existing legislation does not retain any control, and but weakly and insufficiently establishes the authority of the states and territories. The control of the water is handed over to corporations and associations. The states and territories may be expected to exercise under the reservation of authority expressed in the statute referred to some control over these companies and protect their citizens from oppression; but the United States government, from whom these vasty important and far reaching privileges emanate, should not release altogether its hold upon the water supply and its ultimate distribution. No one can now compute the money value that will concentrate in these reservoirs and canals and ditches conveying the water to the fields of the husbandmen, and upon which the people must depend for their prosperity. The efficiency of local legislation may be impaired by private interests, and a few may be enriched at the expense of the many.

It is worthy of notice that the irrigation congress, held at Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 15-17, resolved, among other things, that it was in favor of granting in trust, upon such conditions as would serve the public interests, to the states and territories needful of irrigation, all lands now a part of the public domain within said states and territories, except mineral lands, for the purpose of developing irrigation, to render the lands now arid fertile and capable of supporting a population, and that a committee should be selected to prepare and present to congress the memorial of the convention.

It may be that the United States will not endeavor to either build the reservoirs or retain these desert lands for improvement by itself. The expense would be in the aggregate so very great that the national government may not assume it, and the reservoirs, canals and ditches may be transferred, so far as already located by the United States, to the states and territories, and those yet to be located will be put under local legislation and control.

The secretary reviews the recommendations made in previous reports and deems the subject one of such great and pressing importance that congress should be advised to enact without delay comprehensive laws, determining the national policy upon this subject.

In reference to the act of March 3, 1891, regarding the cutting of timber on the public domain, the report says:

"The act makes it lawful, subject to the rules of the secretary, to cut public timber in the states and territories named for so many and such general purposes, that the only restraint imposed is that which the secretary may see fit to enforce. No one could cut timber for any purpose not to be described by some one of the words used, 'agricultural, mining, manufacturing or domestic,' unless it was in mere wantonness. There is no limit as to the time when the timber or lumber made from it is to be so used, and it may easily be cut within the law and stored for sale, for it is not provided even that it shall be for use by the person cutting it.

The law itself gives every license for felling the forests, and even amendment only authorizes restraint to be exercised by the secretary of the interior. Experience has shown that it is very difficult to preserve the public timber under laws providing direct penalties for trespasses, and it cannot be doubted punishment will be much less certain for violations of departmental regulations. Besides this, the statute imposes much more upon the executive officer than he should be required to assume. Already the applications for permits are so numerous as to have demanded a special force in the general land office to attend to them, and as people learn the value of these privileges the pressure for them will constantly increase until, unless the law is repealed or modified, there will be little timber left to protect.

During the last year 2,143,000.78 acres of public lands were disposed of by cash sales; 8,214,140.96 by miscellaneous entries, and 120,462.61 acres of Indian lands, aggregating 10,477,604.35 acres. The total cash receipts from various sources for the year amounted to \$5,429,220.14.

The number of agricultural patents is-

used during the year were 114,300, which, allowing 100 acres to each patent, would embrace an aggregate of 11,430,000 acres.

There were patented for the benefit of railroad companies under congressional grants during the year 3,088,679.23 acres.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, an area of 408,127.55 acres was patented to the states, under the swamp land act, an increase of 238,775.66 acres over the fiscal year last preceding.

The approvals during the year under the different grants to the several states for educational purposes and under the saline grant, having the effect of a patent, embraced an area of 756,172.91 acres.

The area of the land patented on private land claims, donations, and Indian allotments, or selections in severalty, and scrip locations finally approved, amounted to 244,600.74 acres.

Regarding the removal from Bitter Root valley of the Flathead Indians, the report says:

The appropriation of \$5,500 made at the last session of congress for the removal of the Flathead band of Indians from the Bitter Root valley to the Jocko reservation in Montana, did not become available until July 1, 1891, and during that month Gen. Henry B. Carrington, who had the appointment of their patented lands and secured their consent to remove, was appointed special agent and proceeded to effect their removal. This was authorized by act of congress approved March 1, 1889, "to provide for the sale of lands patented to certain members of the Flathead band of Indians in Montana territory, and for other purposes." Upon sale of the lands, proceeds are to be paid in cash to the allottees by the secretary of the interior or expended for their benefit. Any Indian qualified, actually residing upon and cultivating any portion, was to be permitted to remain and preempt the land without cost to an amount not to exceed 60 acres.

Charlot, the chief of the Flatheads, is a man of great intelligence and elevated character. He had suffered, he believed, some personal injustice in former negotiations and reports, and it was with difficulty he was induced to enter upon any new councils. But having finally bestowed his confidence upon the special agent, the business was soon disposed of. The consent of each patentee was regularly secured, either in person or in proper cases, by guardian. The lands and improvements were appraised and the report of all the proceedings duly made by the special agent, dated Jan. 29, 1890, was transmitted to congress by the president, Feb. 24, 1890.

The commissioner of the general land office, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, offered these lands for sale as provided by law. On Oct. 5, 1891, four tracts were sold and the sale was continued to the 19th. It has since been postponed for want of bidders, and will be offered at the land office at appraisal value.

As by the act authorizing the sale the land cannot be sold for less than the appraised value, sales of the larger may not occur for a year or more, owing to the financial conditions and other circumstances there now preventing. Believing this value to have been justly appraised, the secretary has refused to allow the lands to be sold at a less figure.

The secretary states that it would have been a mere abandonment of the guardianship of the government to have allowed the sale of the lands at what they would fetch, regardless of the appraisement.

The matter of the adjustment of railroad land grants, as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1887, says the report, presents for decision many varied and important questions, and from the numerous interests presented and the large values involved, much care and research are necessary for a proper disposition of the same, and from the magnitude of the work progress is necessarily slow.

The chief causes of delay are lack of surveys and the mineral complications; that is, the actual conditions of the lands inside railroad limits with regard to mineral deposits. The position of the department on this question is that the discovery of the mineral character of land at any time prior to the issuance of patent therefor effectually excludes such land from a railroad grant that contains a provision reserving all mineral lands therefrom. The supreme court of the United States must eventually settle the question. In the meantime patents will be refused for all lands deemed to be mineral within the provisions of the statutes.

Adjustments or the grants to aid in the construction of railroads have been approved by the department in a number of cases and others are in progress. The list of railroad selections awaiting examination at the close of the fiscal year amounted to 28,846,577.56 acres; the selections for wagon roads amounted to 305,266.67 acres; making 29,151,844.23 acres embraced in pending lists of selections for railroad and wagon road construction.

BRECKINRIDGE SPEAKS.

He is a Sincere Bi-Metallist—The Carlisle-Warner Letters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 29.—Congressman Breckinridge, speaking on the Carlisle-Warner letters, said: "I agree with Carlisle on both points of the letter. On tariff reform we can elect a president and a majority in both houses of congress, and only on that issue. I am a sincere bi-metallist. I am anxious to avoid division in the democratic party, as if we divide we not only lose tariff reform but the silver question. The election of Mills will be a declaration of the tariff issue as the question upon which the presidential canvass will be fought; his defeat will be accepted as a declaration that we are not willing to make that an issue."

IT PROVED DISASTROUS.

GLADSTONE, Mich., Nov. 29.—The large grain elevator owned by the "Soo" road here, with 150,000 bushels of grain, adjoining flour sheds, docks and coal piers, were destroyed by fire this morning, together with 10,000 tons of coal. It is thought the total loss will exceed \$250,000.

The Brakeman Killed.

ASHLAND, Ore., Nov. 29.—The north bound freight train on the Southern Pacific which left here late last evening, was wrecked 60 miles north of here. Brakeman John Coughlin was killed. The train parted on a down grade, and the hind section ran into the front section. Several cars were demolished.

OUT IN THE ICY LAKE

Four Men for Hours Face Death in a Burning Tug Boat.

SAVED HIS BROTHER'S LIFE

Captain Berry of the Tug Welcome Rescues the Crew of the John Miller.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—For over an hour today, on wintry Lake Michigan, four men stared fully in the face what seemed to be inevitable death. They were aboard the tug, John Miller, which was wrapped in flames. It was running at full speed in a great circle. The men had only buckets to delay the flames. The moment, when, apparently, they had to decide whether to burn or drown, the tug, Welcome, sighted the waves were running so high the Welcome was long delayed. At last she succeeded in steaming close to the Miller and by almost superhuman exertions the men took aboard the scorched and exhausted seamen. The Welcome took fire and only prompt measures prevented her destruction.

The four men who escaped from the Miller were Capt. Peter Berry, Engineer James Berry, Fireman Newman and a dock hand. The Welcome was under command of Capt. Thomas Berry, a brother of the Miller's captain. The rescue took place five miles from shore. The fire is supposed to have originated in the explosion of a lamp. After driving the engineer and wheelman from their posts, the disabled steering apparatus, which had been set by Captain Berry to head straight for port, instead made the huge circle that so nearly proved the doom of himself.

COULDN'T RUN THE GAUNTLET.

It Said That Some of His Former Pals Poisoned Him.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Nov. 29.—George Wetzel, who has borne the reputation among United States treasury agents as the keenest smuggler in the business, has just died at the home of his parents here. He had many aliases, but his principal one was George Thompson, a name given him by Harris, the noted opium smuggler. He was about 31 years of age at the time of his death, and had been in the smuggling business about 15 years.

About a year ago the treasury agents gradually closed in upon Wetzel, but he was too valuable a man to shut up in prison providing he could be induced to talk. He was, however, arrested and threatened with punishment, and then, to the surprise of everyone who had known him, he began giving tips to the treasury agents, which enabled them to capture a number of noted smugglers. He remained in and about Detroit and Windsor in the employ of the United States government, and on Saturday last came to Sand Beach to visit his relatives. His death is announced as having been caused by typhoid fever, but as he was in perfect health when he reached here Saturday, there are some of his relatives who assert that he was the victim of poison, administered by some of his former associates.

DOINGS IN BRAZIL.

The Revolution Believed to Be Quiet—Appeal to the People.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Herald's Rio Janeiro special says: President Peixotto has issued a manifesto to the people of Rio Grande to cease all further revolutionary proceedings. He assures all Brazilians that the resignation of Fonseca will result in a benefit to the country. He promises to reduce the national expenses and reestablish the credit of Brazil. Navy and army officials are conferring to-day to devise a means for the preservation of order throughout the republic. The military tribunal has issued a proclamation guaranteeing to protect the life of Fonseca. Newspaper offices that supported Fonseca have been attacked by mobs.

Dr. Assis Brazil, president of the late provisional junta of Rio Grande, has been appointed governor of that state. It can be safely said that the revolution in Brazil is at an end.

The president has announced the successful completion of a reciprocity treaty with the Argentine Republic.

A BRIG LOST.

It Is Supposed That Nearly Three Hundred Persons Lost Their Lives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Manzanillo, Mexico, states that the American steamer Roseville arrived there and reports passing the wreck of the brig Tanti at sea. She was floating bottom up and the captain of the Roseville says she must have been capsized. The rigging had been cut away on the port side, apparently to prevent this. The Tanti created a sensation last September by putting into Drake's bay, near this city, in distress. She had 270 Gilbert islanders on board, under contract to work in Mexico at starvation wages. These men were practically slaves and there was much talk of seizing the vessel. Collector Phelps, however, decided he had no right to detain her, and the brig left. It seems almost certain that all on board her were lost, as the ship's boats were still with her and nothing has been heard of any survivors. The wreck must have happened at least a month ago. Besides the islanders the vessel carried officers and a crew, 21 in number, making 291 on board.

DOZENS OF HOUSES BURNED.

Destructive Fire at Tracy, a Small Minnesota Town.

TRACY, Minn., Nov. 29.—A fire about noon today destroyed two dozen business houses and dwellings, including every hotel and all the large business houses in the place except the bank. It is believed to have been of incendiary origin. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present. A number of families are without homes.

"Land Bill" Allen Dead.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29.—George Wheaton Allen, better known as "Land Bill" Allen, the originator of the homestead act, died to-day, aged 83.

MORE TROUBLE FEARED.

A Wealthy Southerner Accused of Killing a Member of a Seceding Party.

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—A special from Clarkburg says: The sensational shooting of young Filmore Davis, at New Milton, Doddridge county, is likely to bring on one of the bloodiest family feuds in West Virginia. For the past 25 years the Randolph and Davis people have been enemies, and in that time hardly a session of court occurred that there was not one or more suits brought up between these families over disputed properties. Both families are among the oldest in the state, the Randolphs being the western branch of the famous family of that name of Eastern Virginia, while the Davis element dates back to the first settlement of this state. They have always been at variance in religion, politics and socially, but this is the first deed of bloodshed in the long war.

The Randolphs, who are large storekeepers, have advertised their goods by placing posters along the road, which were invariably defaced or destroyed. Finally L. F. Randolph erected a huge bill board inside his fence, on which he not only warned people from interfering, but advertised his goods. A seceding party, in a spirit of mischief, entered the premises, and while playing on their instruments began defacing the bill boards, when parties concealed on the premises opened fire, killing Davis. There is no positive evidence that the Randolphs—who owned the place—fired the shots, but circumstantial evidence, including the fact that the fire was centered on young Davis, an ancient enemy of their house, has pointed toward them the finger of public suspicion. Great excitement exists in the neighborhood, the Davis faction being wild, and further bloodshed is feared at any time.

The Archbishop of Aix.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The archbishop of Aix celebrated mass in Basilica at Lyons this morning. In the course of his address, referring to the recent trial, he said he did not regret what he had done. When he left the cathedral the congregation arose en masse and called out, "Vive le soldat." The archbishop paused and responded: "Not vive le soldat, but vive la condamne." The people then cried again and again, "Vive la condamne."

Will Sue Her Publishers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 29.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis has brought suit against the Belford Publishing company of New York to recover royalties on the sale of her books, "Jefferson Davis' Memoirs," alleging the publishers did not live up to contract.

HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Archbishop Kenrick Honored By the Clergy of the Nation.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—This has been the day of days for Roman Catholics of the United States. Dignitaries and laymen from all parts of the country gathered to attend the golden jubilee of Peter Richard Kenrick, bishop of the arch-diocese of St. Louis for the past 50 years. Solemn thanksgiving services were held in all Catholic churches of the city, in most of them visiting prelates pontificated. Archbishop Ireland's lecture at Music hall to-night was a prominent feature of the festivities. His subject was: "The Church and Workingmen." A jubilee mass will take place to-morrow morning in the old cathedral on lower Walnut street, which has stood since 1834. Owing to his advanced age—85 years—Archbishop Kenrick will not officiate as celebrant, that duty being assigned to Cardinal Gibbons. The jubilee sermon will be delivered by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. The jubilee banquet will be held to-morrow afternoon. The Catholic Knights of America will tender a banquet to Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans, supreme spiritual director of the organization, Wednesday evening. The knights intend to make the occasion a feature of the week, to show that the recent trouble which disturbed their ranks has not produced the least discord among them. The remainder of the week will be given up to receptions, etc.

HIS HONOR AT STAKE.

Capitalist Beasts of Kansas City Will Not Prosecute Mrs. King.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 29.—Excitement over the kidnapping case has subsided principally on account of the announcement that Mr. Beals will not prosecute the abductors. The Beals asserts his honor is involved, because he gave his word to "ask no questions." No trace of the man, who returned the child has yet been discovered, but the police are still searching for him.

Prosecuting Attorney Brown, in an interview to-night, stated Beals had nothing whatever to do with the prosecution of the prisoners further than he might be called upon to testify at the trial. If he declined to testify, then he might be imprisoned for contempt or arrested as an accomplice, after the fact of assisting the escape of the man to whom the ransom was paid.

PREPARING FOR THE GANG.

Minneapolis Arranging Accommodations for the Expected Big Crowd.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 29.—The Tribune will say to-morrow: Applications for rooms for the national convention are pouring into the hotels. The applications are filed and will receive attention in their order, but no assignment of quarters will be made until after the visit of Chairman Clarkson and Sergeant-at-Arms Meek, in about 10 days. Meantime the assignment committee appointed by the citizens' committee are confident all will be accommodated. The national committee and various state delegations can be housed at the West, Nicolett, Langham and Holmes, all within a few blocks of each other. Other downtown hotels will be able to care for at least 2,000 more, while houses more remote can accommodate the overflow. The committee especially desire that such newspapers as will have a corps of representatives on the ground are well provided for. To this end it would be well for such papers to send in applications early, stating the kind and extent of accommodations required.

Shook Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 29.—At 3:21 o'clock this afternoon, two shocks of earthquake, lasting about five seconds each, were felt here.

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER

Tales of Horror From Districts in Northern China.

CHRISTIANS ARE SACRIFICED

Men, Women and Children Butchered Like Bees—The Days of the Inquisition Outrivalled.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Tien Tsin says: Official reports of the Takow massacre contain details almost without parallel, even in the history of China. Previous dispatches have given but a faint idea of what happened. Members of the little Belgian mission had no opportunity of escaping. The slaughter commenced with the killing of native converts, many of whom were put to death with fiendish cruelty. Children of tender years were seized by savages, hacked with knives and roasted at a huge fire. A worse fate still befell nuns, who were subjected to the grossest indignities, being brutally outraged by fiends, who afterwards beat them to death with massive clubs.

Belgian priests were cruelly tortured, but met the fate with Christian resignation. One had his heart and tongue torn from his body and burned by the savages in murderous frenzy. The most astounding statement is that after the miscreants had been satiated with outrage and slaughter they were feasted and feted by the leading Chinese mandarin in the district. The foreign diplomatic body at Peking is simply furious, the whole European colony boiling with indignation. News from Mongolia is of increasing seriousness. The rebel forces are reported growing larger and their forward march has been continued so far uninterupted. Imperial troops have not yet been in touch with the rebels. A further detachment of troops has been ordered forward.

The rebels in their southward march occupied the towns without resistance being made by the populace. All places through which they passed the rebels made requisitions upon the inhabitants for supplies.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg gives the contents of a private telegram about the Chinese disturbances received by the Nove Vremya from Vladivostok, and the statements made confirm those of the Chronicle's Tien Tsin correspondent.

Advices from Shanghai are to the effect that the rebel forces in Manchuria defeated the imperial troops sent to suppress the rising in that region. The imperial forces numbered 4,000, and the defeat causes the government the greatest anxiety. Reinforcements to the number of 6,000 have been dispatched from Tien Tsin to oppose the rebels, who are marching to Peking. If the imperial troops are again defeated, the position of Peking and Tien Tsin will be extremely critical.

SOME RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Report of the Interstate Commission for the Last Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The third annual report on United States railway statistics, issued by the interstate commerce commission, says in part: The railway mileage of the United States June 30, 1890, was 16,369,706 miles, an increase during the year of 603,960. The total mileage, including tracks, etc., was 20,968,967 miles. The number of railway corporations, 1,797. Forty companies operate 47.51 per cent of the total mileage. The total gross income of railways was \$1,051,877,632. Seventy-four companies received 80 per cent of this amount. The total number of locomotives was 24,244—8,284 passenger and 21,140 freight. The number of cars, 1,164,138, of which 26,511 are passenger. The total number of men employed is 749,301. The total capitalization of railway property is \$9,294,483,500. The total number of passengers carried during the year, 42,430,865. The total tons of freight transported, 636,441,617. The number of persons killed in accidents during the year, 6,320; injured, 29,034.

Murder in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—The Picayune's Marshall, Texas, special says: W. R. Harvey was shot and instantly killed by Leather Matthews last night. In pursuit of Leather and John Matthews at night, Ely Rosborough and Hillary Saunders ran into each other, both on horseback, at full speed. All were thrown down and Saunders' skull burst open, killing him instantly. The other was not seriously injured.

WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS.

Palmer Submits His Report to the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Ex-Senator Palmer, president of the national commission of the World's Columbian exposition, has submitted to President Harrison a report of the commission in regard to the progress and condition of exposition work. It concludes with a strong endorsement of the action of the board of control in applying for a loan of \$5,000,000 by the general government. This report, and the report of the board of lady managers previously submitted to the president, will form a basis of a special message to congress some time in December.

SHOT AT DR. HALL.

The Noted Divine Selected as a Target for an Insane Man's Pistol.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—As Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, was passing from the church to the parsonage adjoining, just after the close of the morning service to-day, a man named John G. Rath, a German, aged 45, fired three shots at the reverend gentleman. None of the shots struck Dr. Hall. The would-be assassin was arrested. He evidently was not in his right mind. He muttered about a conspiracy existing against him, and a document found on his person intimates that Dr. Hall, Dr. Potter and Judge Hilton were the chief conspirators, and Mrs. A. T. Stewart was a good friend of his. Dr. Hall admitted to-night he had known Rath some time and received letters from him, but declined to say what is the nature of the letters or to be interviewed further.

BLAINE ALL RIGHT.

Stout and Hearty and May Live for Many Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The Press to-morrow will publish the following: To consult his medical advisor was the prime reason for Blaine's trip to Philadelphia. Blaine learned he was in better health and strength now than four years ago, and a year hence he will be stronger than now. It is learned further, he is as good a man physically at 61 years (Mr. Blaine's age) as any one else of like age. The physician said: "Mr. Blaine is a well man, and for his years he is sturdy. When I began on him last spring he was suffering from acute illness. He was in a very bad condition, completely broken down by overwork. I did not know what the outcome would be. Now there is no doubt in my mind, for his health is excellent. He is back to his normal weight, has a good appetite and sleeps well. He has become well by exercise—common sense, not medicine. At Bar Harbor he went out riding so far per day, walked a certain distance and played hand ball an agreed length of time. Before his illness he was not a man who would take much exercise. Now he has grown to like it. If Blaine continues to take care of himself I see no reason why he should not live many years longer. He has entered upon a ripe old age, being 61 years old, and takes pleasure in his present strength."

A CHEF IN A GREAT RAGE.

He Sues Mrs. Paron Stevens For Breach of Promise.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A tall, well built man yesterday walked into the office of Lawyers Barnett & Moran and said he was Mrs. Paron Stevens' chef. She had engaged him a year. She discharged him before the year was up, and he wanted to sue her. His name is Desire Schmitt. He said Mrs. Stevens had engaged him June 23, while she was in London. He was in Paris at the time with his wife and son. Mrs. Stevens brought him over and took him with her to Newport for two months.

Then the household came to New York, and Mrs. Stevens, he says, began to scold him. October 29 she called him to the parlor and said to him: "Go! Leave this house at once, and never darken its doors again. Go!"

He said she owed him \$72 for five weeks' wages, and he wants \$500 for breach of contract and for his passage back to La Belle, France, which, he says, he will never leave again.

In regard to the suit Mrs. Stevens said yesterday: "It's an outrage! I'll fight this case if it costs me \$20,000. Desire won't get one cent—not a cent. Have you ever heard of the contract labor law? So the whole thing falls to the ground. Now, haven't I a right to discharge my cook? Desire came to me when I was in London and begged me to employ him. He brought only one letter of reference, and that was written in Danish, so that I could not read it. I agreed to take him. Ask anybody in Newport; they'll tell you about him. The first week he worked he ran up a bill for \$13 for liquors for himself. My household consists of myself, and when Desire found that I did not eat very much he would tell the kitchen maid to cook a little something for me. Oh, what a man he was! The trouble with Desire is, he's homesick. He wants to go back to France."

BEAUTIFUL BOZEMAN.

Some of the Doings in the City the Past Week.

Special to the Standard.
BOZEMAN, Nov. 28.—Judge F. E. Armstrong, who has been holding court for Judge Henry at White Sulphur Springs for the past 10 days, returned home yesterday. He will leave for Helena next Monday to try some cases for Judge Hunt in which the latter is disqualified to act as judge. Judge Henry of Livingston is holding court here during the absence of Judge Armstrong and is getting rid of the cases in which he is disqualified to act.

Hon. E. B. Smith of Helena is attending court this week here. He is one of the attorneys in the case of the Middle Creek Ditch company vs. Henry et al. The case is a water suit and involves about 30 defendants. It will likely take a month to try it.

Dr. W. A. Tudor and bride arrived from Ennis last week and are now keeping house in their elegant home on Central avenue.

Dr. Foster has gone to California to spend the winter.

Mrs. Higgins entertained the Old Folks' Whist club last evening. Mrs. Judge Luce and Dr. Whitcomb carried off the honors.

Miss Amick will entertain the Nickle Plate Whist club next Monday evening.

Attorney Fleischhauer made a trip to Virginia City last week.

Among the pleasant events of last Wednesday evening preceding Thanksgiving was the progressive eucher party given at Judge Luce's. There were about 40 guests. Only those who have tasted of Judge Luce's hospitality can appreciate how delightful the evening was spent.

A pleasant party was given to a few intimate friends of Miss Olla Ruffner at her father's residence a few miles from town last evening.

MR. BROWN IN THE FIELD.

He Will Wage War Against the Mongolian Cooks.

BUTTE, Nov. 29.—C. E. Brown, the labor organizer who recently made his appearance in Butte and aroused the cooks and waiters to aggressive action against the Chinese now engaged in those pursuits, will seek new fields in which to organize unions. To-morrow he goes to Anaconda, where he will exert his fellow men to take a decided stand on the Chinese question. He carries with him a charter from the Butte organization and hopes to enthrone the cooks and waiters of the Snelter City, so that a permanent union may be effected immediately. The principal object Mr. Brown desires to have the different bodies attain is the ousting of the Chinese. He will introduce the work to-morrow night by reading the following notice:

This meeting of the cooks and waiters of Anaconda is called for the purpose of organizing a union in an assembly body, to cooperate with other trades and labor unions to be protected against Chinese cheap labor. We hereby pledge ourselves from this day that we will do our best in bringing about the discharge of all Chinese labor in our city.